

R4

USAID/CENTRAL AMERICAN PROGRAM

Results Review and
Resource Request (R4)

14 MARCH 2000

Please Note:

The attached FY 2002 Results Review and Resource Request ("R4") was assembled and analyzed by the country or USAID operating unit identified on this cover page.

The R4 is a "pre-decisional" USAID document and does not reflect results stemming from formal USAID review(s) of this document.

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Released on or after Oct. 1, 2002

Cover Memo

March 15, 2000

TO: Carl Leonard, Acting AA/LAC

FROM: George Carner, USAID/G-CAP Mission Director

SUBJECT: USAID/Central American Program FY 2002 R4 Submission

Please find attached the USAID/Central American Program Results Review and Resource Request (R4) for FY 2002 for your review and approval. As with past USAID/G-CAP R4 submissions, the program results and results request materials addressed in this document are for the Central American Program (CAP) alone. The combined operating expense and work force allocation tables for both the bilateral Guatemala and regional Central American programs are included in USAID/Guatemala's FY 2002 R4 submission.

New Regional Strategic Plan. Based on AA/LAC guidance per the December 6, 1999 Information Memorandum on our Parameters-Setting Paper, we are now preparing a new five-year strategic plan covering the 2002-2006 period for submission in late June 2000. We expect LAC/SPM to schedule an AID/W review in late July 2000. In addition to the very helpful LAC guidance we have received to date, the development of our new Strategic Plan already has benefited from a number of analytic studies prepared by and for our regional partners, including early reports from the Central America 2020 exercise. We are in constant communication with the bilateral USAIDs and will present the draft Strategic Plan for comments and corrections prior to submitting the document to LAC. We also will use the proposed May 4-5, 2000 Central American Mission Directors' meeting to receive senior level management inputs on the strategic plan.

Changes at the SO Level. USAID/CAP proposes no changes at the Strategic Objective (SO) level in this R4 submission. For the Trade, Environment and HIV/AIDS objectives, we have generally extended agreements to the end of the current planning period (2001) to ensure that there is no gap in coverage for those programs and activities we expect to continue into the new planning period (2002-2006), and we have begun making provisions for a smooth transition. For the Hurricane Mitch special objective, we have added the Costa Rica education system (IR3) along with appropriate indicators and targets.

Changes in Results Monitoring. Only modest changes in results monitoring are anticipated through FY 2001. Reporting on indicators in next year's R4 will largely track the current submission. The only exceptions are under the HIV/AIDS Special Objective in which next year we will report on: SpO.1 AIDS Policy Environment Score (PES), a composite indicator generated biannually to capture Central American efforts to prevent the transmission of HIV/AIDS and to ensure the rights of people with HIV/AIDS; and SpO.2 Percent of 15 selected

NGOs that score high on the Systematic Approach Scale (SAS) which tracks NGO methodologies.

We have adjusted upward some targets through 2001 under the Environment SO as we continue to focus resources on priority and successful program interventions, particularly in our efforts to bring more protected areas under sustained management. We will develop indicators for the new regional Mitch Energy Initiative (proposed IR4) upon formal approval of this program. All SO indicators and targets for FY 2002 will be confirmed/developed in conjunction with the approval of the new strategic plan.

Madrid Consultative Group (CG) Meeting. A regional CG is planned for November 2000 to review progress on Central America's Mitch recovery programs. We expect that USAID/G-CAP's regional Mitch program along with other USAID and other USG agency regional activities will be able to demonstrate significant implementation progress. The USAID/G-CAP regional Mitch Special Objective is now in full implementation. The transnational watershed activities in the Rio Lempa with the participation of NOAA and USGS are beginning. SIECA is pulling together transportation studies on the regional road network to be presented to the Central American Ministers of Transportation. In Costa Rica, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) has initiated its education activity and has selected the schools which have significant numbers of Nicaraguan migrant students enrolled. Finally, we expect shortly to receive approval of a regional Mitch Energy Initiative which will help the Central American energy sector reduce vulnerability to future disasters.

Management Issues. USAID/G-CAP generally has absorbed implementation for the new Hurricane Mitch Special Objective under existing technical and support office structures. The Mitch Coordinator position serves both the Regional and the Guatemala disaster reconstruction programs. Also under the Mitch objective, a new part-time USPSC position was created to help USAID and the U.S. Embassy manage the Costa Rica Education Support IR3 and other Mitch activities involving Costa Rica under Inter-Agency Agreements with USAID. We also would fund a Program Assistant under the proposed Mitch Energy Initiative (IR4), which is included in the workforce section of the USAID/Guatemala R4 submission.

Resource Issues. We agree with the Bureau control levels for FY 2001 and FY 2002, which match our requested funding levels. LAC is currently considering a \$4.2 million regional Mitch Energy Initiative (IR4) under the regional Mitch Special Objective for FY 2000.

Summary of Requested Actions for USAID/W Followup.

- (1) Bureau approval of the regional Mitch Energy Initiative (IR4).
- (2) Timely review of the new Regional Strategic Plan (2002-2006) which we will submit in late June 2000.

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R4 Part I: Overview/Factors Affecting Program Performance

Summary of Progress in Implementing the Currently Approved Strategic Plan. USAID/Central American Program (CAP) is in the final years of its current five-year FY 1997-2001 Strategic Plan which focuses on key U.S. government priorities and Summit of the Americas' Action Plan goals for the region. The strategy supports poverty reduction through greater economic integration and expanded trade and labor opportunities, increased awareness of transnational environmental issues, and slowing the spread of HIV/AIDS. The design of a new CAP strategy for the FY 2002-2006 period is now underway for AID/W review in June 2000.

Central America's trade performance continues to improve. Enhanced communications among the region's Ministers of Trade and Labor reported in the previous R4 continue to generate positive results. Among these, the most notable are better harmonization of tariff policies and copyright laws, standardization and modernization of the regulatory frameworks in the areas of energy and telecommunication, and progress in the advancement of workers rights. Central America is demonstrating proactive participation in the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) process. Costa Rica chairs the FTAA trade dispute resolution negotiating group and Guatemala chairs the consultative group on smaller economies. USAID's unique support to the Ministers of Labor on protection of core labor standards and improved labor-management relations continues to be a showcase for the entire region. A new child labor initiative is just underway with programs in five countries. USAID's key support to the Central American Commission for Environment and Development (CCAD) has been largely responsible for the CCAD's continuing leadership on regional environmental issues. USAID advisors provided critical support in the preparation of a C.A. Presidents' report on the losses from the May 1998 tropical forest fires, and an increasing regional role in developing a disaster vulnerability strategy. The HIV/AIDS activity has been instrumental in strengthening Central American NGO networks and supporting a revitalized United Nations regional AIDS program.

U.S. National Interest and Goals. USAID/CAP continually coordinates with the bilateral USAID missions in the region (Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Panama) and Embassy personnel in non-presence countries (Belize and Costa Rica) to ensure complementarity of programs and mutual support for the regional strategic objectives. USAID's Trade/Labor SO contributes directly to the USG's economic prosperity goals, in particular those supporting open markets to free the flow of goods, services, and capital; to expand U.S. exports; and to promote broad-based economic growth in the region which is consistent with the Summit of the Americas' action plan goals. USAID's Environment SO contributes directly to the USG national interest in securing a sustainable global environment to protect the U.S. and its citizens from the effects of international environmental degradation. This also tracks the Summit of the Americas interest in guaranteeing sustainable development and conserving natural resources for future generations through partnership in sustainable energy use, biodiversity, and pollution prevention. USAID's HIV/AIDS Prevention SO supports USG national interest in protecting human health and reducing the spread of infectious diseases, and the Summit of the Americas call for equitable access to basic health services.

Under the regional Hurricane Mitch Special Objective, USAID/CAP, in cooperation with the U.S. Geological Survey and the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration, is supporting the efforts of the Central American Integration System (SICA) to strengthen transnational watershed management through a pilot activity in the Rio Lempa transnational watershed. The program also supports regional coordination through the Secretariat for Central American Economic Integration (SIECA) to reduce transportation infrastructure vulnerability. Finally, working with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the Costa Rica Ministry of Education, USAID/CAP is supporting improvements in schools hard pressed to handle increased enrollments due to Hurricane Mitch induced migration from Nicaragua.

Most Significant Program Achievements

SO1: Increased Central American Participation in Global Markets

- Reflecting a better policy framework, Central America's trade performance continues to improve. Trade as a percent of GDP rose to an estimated 48.2% for 1999.
- Over the last six years imports from the U.S. have more than doubled to over \$10 billion which supports 200,000 U.S. jobs.
- Total private sector investment in energy and telecommunications increased by \$700,000 in 1999, bringing total investment to \$3.3 billion.
- In 1999, all participating Central American countries remained eligible for trade benefits under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP).

SO2: Regional Stewardship of the Environment

- The Tri-national Alliance for the Gulf of Honduras, building on USAID program support, was awarded the prestigious 1999 international J. Paul Getty Award.
- With USAID support, 31 protected areas in the region (1,010,931 hectares) have improved their management practices.
- The Toledo Institute for Development and Environment (TIDE), based in Southern Belize, won the Ecotourism Showcase 2000 Award for strong community participation and commitment to principals of environmental sustainability.
- USAID support for 12 pilot pollution prevention projects helped generate \$360,000 in local resources and leveraged more than \$2.6 million from other donors.

SpO: HIV/AIDS Prevention

- With the direct involvement of the affected populations, five Central American countries ratified National Strategic Plans for addressing HIV/AIDS issues, an accomplishment unmatched by any other region.
- Honduras and Panama each passed national HIV-AIDS legislation in 1999.
- With USAID support, a strong consultant network of Central Americans now provides HIV/AIDS prevention services for NGOs, national programs, and international donors.
- Project-branded condom sales increased by 176% in 1999 over 1998 following a more aggressive condom social marketing strategy focused on high-risk groups.

SpO: Mitch

- With USAID, NOAA, and USGS support, the Central American Integration System (SICA), developed work plans and selected sites for weather stations and river gages in the target Rio Lempa watershed.
- USAID began a program implemented by the International Organization for Migration to support the Costa Rican education system upgrade its capacity in selected communities affected by Mitch-related Nicaraguan migration.

Regional Factors That Have Most Influenced Progress. Central American governments continue to support regional trade, labor, and environmental initiatives. USAID's counterpart institutions working under SIECA's overall framework continue to provide useful support to achieve regional economic integration objectives. Key examples include a regional trade and investment framework agreement with the United States, a regional trade agreement with the Dominican Republic, and continued progress on negotiating sub-regional and bilateral agreements with Mexico, Chile, and Panama. Marked commitment by El Salvador and Guatemala in implementing more competitive regulatory frameworks governing energy and telecommunications led to increased investments in these sectors and generated interest in the other countries for similar competitive privatizations.

Overall Prospects for Progress Through 2002. Prospects for continued progress on achieving the regional program targets through 2002 are good. The peaceful negotiation and resolution of latent border conflicts are essential to our program success. Central America continues to make progress consolidating democracy as two more countries (Guatemala and El Salvador) held national elections in 1999. Maintaining economic progress is dependent on the evolution of the U.S. and international economies, prices of key export commodities, and how rapidly Honduras and Nicaragua, in particular, recover from Hurricane Mitch. The Central Banks of the region estimate that the regional economy will grow between 3.5% and 4% annually from 2001 to 2002. More disconcerting is the social and economic conditions of the Central American poor. The UNDP's Human Development Index for the region shows only a slight increase from 0.614 in 1994 to 0.671 in 1999. Much depends on the region's ability to effectively and transparently apply donor and other resources for reconstruction and reactivation to reach the small farmers, microentrepreneurs and displaced traditional agricultural export crop workers. The Central American governments need to deepen macroeconomic reforms, continue modernization of the state programs, and strengthen democratic institutions.

It is anticipated that total Central American trade as a percent of gross domestic product (GDP) will increase from 46% (1994) to 55% (2002), and readiness to enter FTAs (composite index with maximum of 5) will also increase from 2.9 in 1994 to 3.6 in 2001. Prospects for continued progress are good as the region further reduces internal and external trade barriers. Increased public support for IPR protection and workers rights should facilitate further progress in those areas. Delays on U.S. pledges to pass fast track and NAFTA parity legislation could impede progress in trade policy, such as movement on the FTAA, negotiation of bilateral investment treaties and IPR agreements.

The damages inflicted by Mitch and forest fires in 1998 highlighted the region's overall vulnerability to extreme climatic events and underscored the need to better assess environmental risks and implement actions to better manage watersheds and coastal areas. While the responses to many of these events are inherently national in nature, regional coordination is critical.

Prospects for Closeout or Graduation. The regional Central American Program is not considered a candidate for graduation from U.S. assistance in the near term.

R4 Part II Results Review by SO

Text for SO a

Country/Organization: USAID Central American Programs

Objective ID: 596-001-01

Objective Name: Increased Central American participation in global markets

Self Assessment: Exceeding Expectations

Self Assessment Narrative: Overall performance exceeded expectations. Further progress in liberalizing trade contributed to a 3.5% growth in total trade and continued solid GDP growth notwithstanding the adverse economic impact of Hurricane Mitch. Protection of workers rights continues to improve and a social dialogue on a more competitive labor market has been initiated with broader participation from labor groups, civil society, the private sector, government representatives and academia. Support for liberalization of energy and telecommunications markets has result in nearly \$3.3 billion in new private investment in the sectors accompanied by improvement in services and more competitive prices.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: 1.1 Private Markets

(please select only one)

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:

(select as many as you require)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets | <input type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Ag Development/Food Security |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions | <input type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Access to Ed/Girl's Education |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Higher Ed/Sustainable Development | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.4 HIV/AIDS | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.1 Global Climate Change | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.2 Biological Diversity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.5 Natural Resource Management | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.1 Responsive Assist Mechanisms Developed | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand |

Link to U.S. National Interests: Economic Prosperity

Primary Link to MPP Goals : Global Growth and Stability

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Open Markets

Summary of the SO:

This strategic objective responds both to USAID's Agency-wide goal of broad-based economic growth and to Central America's acceptance of an outward-looking, export-led strategy as the best way to achieve rapid, sustainable, and equitable economic growth. It is consistent with U.S. foreign policy objectives and the establishment of the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) by 2005 and advancement of the trade liberalization agenda negotiated globally through the World Trade Organization (WTO). While fully supportive of the FTAA, Central America's ability to participate in the FTAA is severely limited by its shortage of technical expertise to implement existing trade agreements and commitments, dismantle trade barriers, and enhance the region's trade competitiveness. USAID's Program Supporting Central American Participation in the FTAA (PROALCA) provides training and technical assistance to close these gaps. PROALCA aims to increase Central America's readiness to join and honor commitments made under free trade agreements, such as the North America Free Trade Area (NAFTA), and to accelerate regional integration into hemispheric and global markets. Only through greatly expanded trade will Central America attain the real economic growth rates required to effectively combat poverty in the region. The principal intermediate results (IRS) necessary to achieve the SO are: 1) Improved trade and investment policies; 2) More equitable and better functioning labor markets; and, 3) Increased private investment in energy and telecommunication.

Key Results:

Central American trade performance remains strong reflecting greater openness of the region's trade policy regime. Total trade as a percent of GDP in 1999 reached 51.5%, just under the program target of 52% notwithstanding the adverse affect of Hurricane Mitch on regional trade. Central America's trade readiness status continues to show improvement. Out of a maximum possible score of 5, the region's average rating in 1999 rose to 3.54 from 3.26 in 1997 and 3.51 in 1998. Based on preliminary figures, intra-regional trade as a percent of GDP rose to 9.8% in 1999, significantly above the planned target of 8.2%. In 1999, all participating countries remained eligible for trade benefits under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP); GSP sanctions can be imposed when excessive worker abuses persist. Moreover, all countries were removed from the GSP priority workers rights watch list, indicating an improved worker rights situation. Preliminary figures indicated that total private sector investment in energy and telecommunication increased by \$700,000 in 1999, bringing total investment to \$3.3 billion or 10% above the planned indicator for 1999. New private investment in Guatemala's and El Salvador's recently liberalized telecommunications sector is estimated at over one billion dollars. In El Salvador, a private company successfully bid \$125 million for two generating companies with 275 megawatts capacity. In addition, the company is investing \$75 million to increase capacity by an additional 155 megawatts. The company sees this investment as their entry-level platform for growth in Central America given the grid connections to Guatemala and Honduras.

Performance and Prospects:

Overall, performance exceeded expectations. USAID has contributed to the adoption of a more outward-oriented regional integration model characterized by lower tariffs, faster implementation of WTO commitments, and fewer non-tariff trade barriers. By January 2000 the region's

governments with the exception of Honduras completed a three year phased reduction of their common external tariff from a range of 5-20% (5% minimum tariff on capital goods and raw materials and 20% maximum tariff on final goods) to a range of 0-15%. Reflecting a better policy framework, Central America's trade performance continues to improve. Over the last six years imports from the U.S. have more than doubled to over \$10 billion which supports 200,000 U.S. jobs. Central America continues to actively participate in the FTAA process; Costa Rica chairs the negotiating group on resolution of trade disputes and Guatemala chairs the consultative group on smaller economies. A free trade agreement (FTA) was reached between Central America and Chile, and the marathon negotiations toward a FTA between Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras with Mexico are nearing completion.

In 1999 with USAID support, Central America accelerated efforts to complete its WTO commitments, especially in the areas of customs valuation and trade related aspects of intellectual property (TRIP). Regional trade regulations consistent with WTO standards and aimed at the expected requirements under the FTAA were developed and approved in the areas of: rules of origin, safeguard measures for domestic producers, unfair trade practices, and sanitary and phytosanitary measures and procedures. Work continues toward reaching a regional consensus in the areas of trade in services, investment and dispute resolution. USAID is supporting a recent initiative of the Central American Presidents to further improve the investment climate and develop a better regional dispute resolution mechanism. According to the annual human rights reports from the region's U.S. Embassies, the region's overall performance in protecting core labor standards continues to improve albeit specific high profile workers rights disputes erupted in 1999 (banana workers in Guatemala and maquila issues in Honduras). Communication between the region's trade and labor ministries has occurred through the joint USAID-IDB funded Labor Market Modernization Program, linking conceptually trade and labor issues as they relate to improving the region's competitiveness. A \$1 million program combating the more abusive forms of child labor, approved in 1999, will focus on the plight of children from poverty stricken families.

USAID continues to support regulatory reform and restructuring, and to facilitate private investment in the energy and telecommunications sectors. The program continues to provide critical technical assistance and training to the regulatory agencies drafting regulations governing energy distribution and transmission operations. It helps develop privatization strategies and restructuring options, service and quality norms, and uniform accounting and management information systems. Technical support to the Superintendency of Telecommunications (SIT) in Guatemala was instrumental in opening up the sector to competition. As a result of this assistance there are now 24 registered operators authorized to offer long distance services, and long distance phone charges have declined dramatically. The regulatory agency is promoting competition by detaching services that were earlier bundled under one monopolistic institution.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

To meet the increased demand from the countries of the region, USAID plans to redirect funds under the current (1997-2001) strategy to promote increased private investment in energy and telecommunications. A new regional trade/investment/labor strategic objective is now being developed as part of the new 2002-2006 regional Strategic Plan.

Other Donor Programs:

USAID and the IDB are implementing a joint activity to help modernize labor markets. USAID maintains close contact with the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLAC)-Central American Office, which provides research and technical analysis on Central American economic integration issues.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

USAID coordinates with the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR), the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO), the U.S. Department of Labor, the U.S. Customs Service, and the Economic/Commercial Sections of U.S. Embassies in the region. The Permanent Secretariat for Central American Economic Integration (SIECA) is a grantee, as are several Central American governments. Contracts and grants have been awarded to U.S. and local firms including Hagler Bailly. Through USAID support and encouragement, SIECA negotiated a Memorandum of Understanding with the USPTO and continues to cooperate toward strengthening intellectual property rights protection.

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased Central American participation in global markets			
Objective ID: 596-001-01			
Approved: 03/14/97		Country/Organization: USAID Central American Programs	
Result Name: Increased Central American participation in global markets			
Indicator: SO1.1: Total Central American Merchandise Trade as a Percentage of GDP(1)			
Unit of Measure: Percentage	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Secretariat for Central American Economic Integration, SIECA, Statistical Bulletin 8.1, February 2000, and regional central banks.	1994 (B)		46.04(2)
	1995		47.86
	1996	46.5	48.02
Indicator/Description: Sum of total Exports f.o.b. and imports c.i.f. for each country (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua), divided by the sum of GDP for each country	1997	48.0	49.87(p)
	1998	50.0	51.77(p)
	1999	52.0	51.5(p)
	2000	54.0	
Comments: Annual figures for 1995 through 1999 have been adjusted to compensate for the abnormally high international prices for coffee. (1) Exports and imports don't include maquila (draw-back). (2)There is a change of the external trade of Honduras that now includes the total trade with Central America that was not shown during previous years. (p) preliminary (a) indicators and targets for period 2002-2006 under new Regional Strategy TBD. (B) Baseline (T)Target	2001 (T)	55.0	
	2002 (a)	TBD	

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased Central American participation in global markets			
Objective ID: 596-001-01			
Approved: 03/14/97		Country/Organization: USAID Central American Programs	
Result Name: Increased Central American participation in global markets			
Indicator: SO1.2: Composite score on trade readiness			
Unit of Measure: Average of Central American countries' scores	Year	Planned	Actual
	1994 (B)		2.96
Source: Regional Central Banks; SIECA; Executive Secretariat, Central American Monetary Council; IDB, Social and Economic Progress in Latin America, 1995-1998; UNDP, HDI of 1993-1999; Freedom House, Annual Survey of Political Rights and Civil Liberties, 1992-1999; IMF, International Financial statistics, 1990-2000; ECLAC.	1995	2.96	3.07
	1996	3.00	3.10
	1997	3.20	3.26 (p)
	1998	3.30	3.51 (p)
	1999	3.40	3.54 (p)
	2000	3.50	
	2001 (T)	3.60	
Indicator/Description: Countries are scored on a scale of 0 to 5, with five being the most ready for participation in a free trade agreement.	2002 (a)	TBD	
Comments: The readiness indicator is based on the methodology developed by the Institute for International Economics. It is a composite score of eight factors: price stability, budget discipline, external debt, currency stability, private savings, market-oriented policies, reliance on trade taxes, and policy sustainability (Freedom House and UNDP's HDI, Human Development Index). (p) preliminary (T) Target (a) Indicators and targets for period 2002-2006 under new Regional Strategy TBD.			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased Central American participation in global markets			
Objective ID: 596-001-01			
Approved: 03/14/97		Country/Organization: USAID Central American Programs	
Result Name: Improved Trade and Investment Policies			
Indicator: IR1.2: Intra-Regional Merchandise Trade as a Percentage of GDP			
Unit of Measure: Percentage.	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Secretariat for Central American Integration, SIECA: Statistical Bulletin 8.1 February 2000.	1994 (B)		7.47 (r)
	1995		7.94 (r)
Indicator/Description: Sum of total Merchandise Exports f.o.b. and imports c.i.f. to and from Central America (5 CACM countries), divided by the sum of GDP for each country.	1996	7.65	8.05
	1997	7.80	8.85
	1998	8.00	9.62 (p)
	1999	8.20	9.78 (p)
Comments: (r) Revised using updated trade and GDP data from SIECA. This year the information since 1994 includes an adjustment in the case of Honduras, that before didn't include the total intra-regional trade, but only partially. (B): Base; (T): Target (p) preliminary (a): Indicators and targets for period 2002-2006 under new Regional Strategy TBD.	2000	8.40	
	2001 (T)	8.50	
	2002 (a)	TBD	

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased Central American participation in global markets			
Objective ID: 596-001-01			
Approved: 03/14/97		Country/Organization: USAID Central America Regional	
Result Name: Greater Private Investment in Energy and Telecommunications			
Indicator: Private investment in energy and telecommunications			
Unit of Measure: US\$ millions invested (cumulative)	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Grantees and contractors working in the region.	1997 (B)	350.0	502
Indicator/Description: All private investment will be counted, including revenues from privatization of state-owned facilities as well as new private investments in both sectors.	1998	1100.0	2583
	1999	3000.0	3300(p)
	2000	4000	
	2001(T)	5000	
	2002 (a)	TBD	
Comments: The private investment in energy and telecommunications includes privatization and direct investment. (a): Indicators for period 2002-2006 under new Regional Strategy TBD (p) preliminary projections (B) Base (T) Target			

Text for SO b

Country/Organization: USAID Central American Programs

Objective ID: 596-002-01

Objective Name: Increased effectiveness in regional stewardship of the environment and natural resources in target areas

Self Assessment: On Track

Self Assessment Narrative: Performance over the past year has been good even as the region dug itself out from the environmental damage inflicted by Hurricane Mitch. Most planned targets were met and in some cases surpassed.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:

(please select only one)

5.5 Natural Resource Management

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:

(select as many as you require)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets | <input type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Ag Development/Food Security |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand |

Link to U.S. National Interests: Global Issues: Environment, Population, Health

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Environment

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Global Growth and Stability

Summary of the SO:

The economies of the Central American region still depend heavily on agricultural production which is threatened by a deteriorating natural resource base. The sustainability of this productive base depends on a recognition at all levels of the vital inter-connection among soils, forest resources, water quantity and quality, and the rich genetic pool for pharmaceuticals and other scientific uses. The region continues to be a major natural hazard-prone area of the world as evidenced by Hurricane Mitch in late 1998. This SO provides appropriate management models for terrestrial and coastal protected areas, and promotes a strengthened regional regulatory and enforcement framework for environmental management. USAID supports the Central American Commission on Environment and Development (CCAD) effort to develop and consolidate a Central American system of protected areas. The direct beneficiaries live within and around the Central American protected areas, approximately one fourth of the region's population. The indirect beneficiaries are all the people of Central America (34 million), especially those who depend on the natural resource base for their livelihood.

Key Results:

(1) Consolidate the Central American Protected Areas System (CAPAS) by increasing the number of protected and special management areas under improved management; (2) Increase local stewardship of the environment in target areas by helping local communities manage coastal and forest resources; and (3) Harmonize and strengthen Central American environmental policy frameworks by supporting the drafting and introduction of environmental laws and regulations to national legislatures/executive branches.

Performance and Prospects:

In 1999, the SO focused additional resources on promoting sustainable mechanisms to protect the environment, reaching a cumulative total of twenty one. One of the mechanisms reported in 1998: the Tri-national Alliance of Non Government Organizations (NGOs) for the Gulf of Honduras (TRIGOH) shared by Guatemala, Belize, and Honduras with USAID support continued to make progress in forging relationships among environmental NGOs, government and the private sector. For their work in the Gulf they were awarded the prestigious 1999 international J. Paul Getty Award. This \$100,000 prize honors outstanding and innovative contributions to international conservation. Another USAID partner, the Toledo Institute for Development and Environment (TIDE) in Southern Belize won the Ecotourism Showcase 2000 Award. This award is designed to spotlight ecotourism projects that are worthy of international exposure, have strong community participation, and which follow principles of environmental sustainability. The winners were selected from a field of entrants from North and South America and the Caribbean. With USAID support, the Government of Belize declared the Port Honduras Marine Area in South Belize a national reserve. This declaration was a result of the collaborative efforts of TIDE, the communities and the Government of Belize.

More than twenty five grants (for a total of \$1.5 million) were awarded to local NGOs to support activities geared to: improve the finance and management of protected areas; implement initiatives under the International Convention for Control of Illegal Traffic of Endangered Species (CITES); and develop port contingency plans for the region. One such grant supported the first ever region-wide assessment on the status of mahogany conservation. This study has critical importance in assisting Central American countries develop a position for the classification of the species under CITES. Each USAID supported grantee also received hands-on training in grant administration and financial reporting. These institutional strengthening

interventions are fundamental in helping NGOs in proposal preparation, and financial and activity management. With the experience gained from this support, the NGOs are poised to attract government and other donor funds for followup activities. USAID also provided \$450,000 in grant funds to communities throughout the region to finance the design and implementation of 12 pilot pollution prevention projects. In turn, the communities generated \$360,000 in local resources and leveraged more than \$2.6 million from other donors (including national institutions, USAID bilateral Missions, the UNDP and the Canadian International Cooperation). USAID facilitated the sale of 1.4 million kilograms of certified "café oro" and 15,000 kilograms of roasted and packed coffee by linking producers groups and facilitating negotiations with U.S. importers.

Also, in 1999, local threats to key natural resources were reduced in four sites. In the Gulf of Honduras, Guatemala, a technical working group made up of Guatemalan NGOs and the Guatemalan Fisheries Agency (INIPESCA) prepared guidelines for use of fisheries in the Amatique Bay. Local fishermen, with USAID support, received training in marketing fish products, marine ecology and fisheries management. In the Gulf of Fonseca, local threats to shrimp aquaculture were reduced by providing support for the development of the "Joint Declaration of Chinandega for the Sustainable Development of Regional Aquaculture in the Gulf of Fonseca." This declaration provides guidelines on sustainable shrimp aquaculture management. In Gandoca/Bocas del Toro, conservation agreements for turtle protection were operationalized. Finally, the tri-national group (TRIGOH) developed an action agenda for manatee protection.

The USAID Regional Environmental Program supported the establishment of the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor - a priority of the Alliance for Sustainable Development (ALIDES) - in partnership with the CCAD. During 1999, twenty-four additional protected areas (nine in the Gulf of Fonseca, Honduras; two in la Mosquitia, Nicaragua; one in El Salvador; two in Belize; four in Costa Rica; four in Panama, and two in Guatemala) were brought under improved management, bringing to 31 the total number of protected areas covering 1,010,931 hectares. There are two reasons why the program significantly exceeded the number of protected areas brought under improved management in 1999: (1) additional resources were added to the terrestrial component; and (2) two local NGOs (CODDEFFAGOLF and ANDAH) based on the Honduran side of the Gulf of Fonseca worked together to present a proposal to the Honduran Government supporting the declaration of a system of ten protected areas. USAID supported tri-partite discussion meetings among these stakeholders and helped prepare technical studies for congress to strengthen the original proposal. On December 2, 1999 the Honduran Congress legally declared the system of ten protected areas as "the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor of the Honduran Pacific." Furthermore, an administrative monitoring framework for protected areas was adapted and received widespread adoption in the region.

Three additional sites: Antigua Guatemala, Guatemala; Bocas del Toro, Panama; and Bahía de Chismuyo, Honduras have achieved an effective level of local governance to address local environmental problems. For example, USAID provided support to the residents of Bocas del Toro to establish and strengthen a multi-sectoral structure (advisory council) to facilitate participation in decision-making about natural resources use. This council is now in the process of reviewing the first draft of the management plan for the Isla Bastimentos National Marine

Park and surrounding areas. USAID supported the development of local government regulations for integrated solid waste management recently approved for Chilibre, Panamá and La Unión, El Salvador; and an ordinance for waste water management in Puerto Barrios, Guatemala. Five communities in Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras and Panama obtained loans/grants from national and international institutions to implement pollution prevention projects.

USAID's technical assistance through CCAD's Legislation Program (PROLEGIS) and an agreement with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) helped Central American governments draft laws and regulations including: (1) regulations for the enforcement of the Environmental Law in El Salvador; (2) the Forestry Law in El Salvador; and (3) the Environmental Crime Chapter of the Nicaraguan Criminal Code. CCAD created the Central American Technical Commissions on Environmental Law and on Environmental Impact Assessment with USEPA support and trained 520 judges, prosecutors and legal advisors in law enforcement. CCAD signed an agreement with the Central American Commission on Maritime Transportation to deal with coastal pollution problems in the Gulf of Honduras and the Gulf of Fonseca.

USAID developed a post-Mitch Special Objective (SpO) to strengthen regional land use management in cross border watersheds and reduce vulnerability in cooperation with our regional partners. This SpO is improving collection, analysis, and dissemination of information in the Río Lempa watershed.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

USAID/CAP plans to extend the current regional environmental program through September 2001 and adjust performance targets accordingly. USAID is currently designing the new regional environmental program consolidating lessons learned and best practices. This program will include new priorities outlined in the new regional Strategic Plan (2002-2006).

We are reporting new targets for the SO indicators "Number of Sustainable Mechanisms Implemented" and "Number of Transboundary Sites Assisted" and the IR indicator "Number of Protected Areas Under Improved Management." Starting in 1999, new resources were committed to increasing the results under these indicators. The actual results reported in 1999 reflect this new focus and contributed to redefining the targets for 2000 and 2001.

Other Donor Programs:

International donor initiatives complementary to those of USAID include:

(1) Global Environmental Facility (GEF) support to the Central American Sustainable Development Fund (FOCADES) for Climate Change, International Waterways and Manatee Protection; (2) the GEF-funded Corridor program; (3) the German International Technical Assistance Agency (GTZ)/World Wildlife Fund (WWF) Corridor program; (4) the European Union (EU) supported Sustainable Development in Agricultural Frontiers (Frontera Agrícola); (5) the Danish Agency for International Development (DANIDA) supported the Gulf of Fonseca coastal resource management program; and (6) the Interamerican Development Bank supported port contingency activities in the region.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

Key implementing organizations include: Central American Commission on Environment and Development (CCAD), the Nature Conservancy, World Wildlife Foundation, University of Rhode Island, International Resources Group, Cooperative Housing Foundation, and USEPA.

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased Effectiveness in Regional Stewardship of the Environment and Key Natural Resources in Target Areas			
Objective ID: 596-002-01			
Approved: 06/21/95		Country/Organization: USAID Central American Programs	
Result Name: Increased Effectiveness in Regional Stewardship of the Environment and Key Natural Resources in Target Areas			
Indicator: SO2.1 "Sustainability" - Number of Sustainable Mechanisms Implemented to Protect the Regional Environment			
Unit of Measure: The cumulative number of mechanisms implemented	Year	Planned	Actual
	1996 (B)	0	5
Source: PROARCA/Costas Regional Institutional Strengthening Index and Local Institutional Strengthening Index; quarterly reports by LEPPI and PROARCA/CAPAS.	1997	0	10
	1998	16	16
	1999	19	21*
	2000 (T)	30*	
Indicator/Description: Sustainability is validated by the institutional strengthening indices in the case of Costas. In the case of LEPPI and CAPAS, the indicator is the number of sustainability interventions.	2001	39*	
	2002	**	
Comments: Examples of sustainable mechanisms include: formation and operation of Tri-national alliance of NGOs, and governments for the Gulf of Honduras; formation and operation of steering committees to address municipal pollution; development and implementation of monitoring frameworks for protected areas; operation of strengthened environmentally-friendly working groups in coffee, forestry and tourism, and cleaner production solutions for selected industries. (*) Actual results in 1999 reflect new resources directed to "implement sustainable mechanisms." Targets for 2000 and 2001 reflect this new focus. (**) USAID will develop targets for FY2002 for this indicator (or a substitute indicator) during design of the new strategy for 2002-2006.			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased Effectiveness in Regional Stewardship of the Environment and Key Natural Resources in Target Areas			
Objective ID: 596-002-01			
Approved: 06/21/95		Country/Organization: USAID Central American Programs	
Result Name: Increased Effectiveness in Regional Stewardship of the Environment and Key Natural Resources in Target Areas			
Indicator: SO2.2 "Threats Reduced" - Number of USAID/G-CAP assisted transboundary sites where local threats to key natural resources and the environment have been reduced			
Unit of Measure: The cumulative number of sites where threats have been reduced.	Year	Planned	Actual
	1996 (B)	3	3
Source: In the case of PROARCA/Costas the policy implementation table. In the case of PROARCA/CAPAS the quarterly reports.	1997	6	6
	1998	7	7
	1999	10	11*
Indicator/Description: This indicator measures local or transboundary threats that are being reduced at a number of bi-national and tri-national sites (Gulf of Honduras, Gulf of Fonseca, El Pilar and Customs checkpoints at selected international borders)	2000 (T)	17*	
	2001	19*	
	2002	**	
<p>Comments: Reducing local threats can involve several approaches, including substitution of sustainable economic activities for exploitation ones, harmonization of cross-country legal and management frameworks, and increased capacity to respond to illegal cross-country threats to natural resources. Examples include: cross-country responses of NGOs to illegal manatee hunting and water contamination in shared gulf regions; binational management plans for shared protected areas; and strengthening of customs authorities to deter illegal trade in endangered species.</p> <p>(*) Actual results in 1999 reflect new resources directed to "reduce local threats." Targets for 2000 and 2001 reflect this new focus and an expanded program scope.</p> <p>(**) USAID will develop targets for FY2002 for this indicator (or a substitute indicator) during design of the new strategy for 2002-2006.</p>			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased Effectiveness in Regional Stewardship of the Environment and Key Natural Resources in Target Areas				
Objective ID: 596-002-01				
Approved: 06/21/95		Country/Organization: USAID Central American Programs		
Result Name: Improved Consolidation of the Central American Protected Areas System				
Indicator: IR1.1 "Management" - Number of protected and special management areas under improved management with PROARCA assistance				
Unit of Measure: The cumulative number of sites (and hectares) under improved management.		Year	Planned	Actual
Source: PROARCA/Costas Index of site management and the PROARCA/CAPAS quarterly report.		1996 (B)	3 (39,400)	3 (39,400)
		1997	4 (87,200)	4 (87,200)
Indicator/Description: The Costas index is used to determine if a site is under improved management. It combines the scores for several criteria at defined sites into a single index along a scale of 1-5; a level of 2.5 is considered a threshold for "achievement". For CAPAS, the indicator is the cumulative number of protected areas and/or private lands having advanced in one or more of the following management dimensions: gap analysis, administrative monitoring, financial management, ecotourism management, and legal protection (private lands).		1998	6 (128,200)	7 (141,060)
		1999	8 (236,700)	31* (1,010,931)
		2000 (T)	35*	
		2001	43*	
		2002	**	
Comments: This multiple variable indicator better tracks the extent (cumulative hectares) and number (protected areas) affected by USAID interventions. USAID will calculate total cumulative hectares for 2000 and 2001 on the new protected areas meeting improved criteria once they are identified.				
(*) Actual results in 1999 reflect new resources directed to "number of areas under improved management." Targets for 2000 and 2001 reflect this new focus and an expanded program scope.				
(**) USAID will develop targets for FY2002 for this indicator (or a substitute indicator) during design of the new strategy for 2002-2006.				

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased Effectiveness in Regional Stewardship of the Environment and Key Natural Resources in Target Areas			
Objective ID: 596-002-01			
Approved: 06/21/95		Country/Organization: USAID Central American Programs	
Result Name: Increased Local Empowerment for Stewardship of the Environment and Natural Resources in Target Areas			
Indicator: IR2.1 "Governance" - Number of PROARCA assisted sites which have achieved an effective level of governance for stewardship of the environment and natural resources.			
Unit of Measure: The cumulative number of sites where a governance process is being developed and implemented.	Year	Planned	Actual
	1995 (B)	0	0
Source: NGO and PVO reports	1996	2	2
Indicator/Description: This indicator is measured by an index of local participatory decision-making (governance), which supports stewardship of the environment and natural resources. Effectiveness will be validated by application of a governance index (minimum score achieved 2.5 on a scale of 1-5). This index collapses information about the important benchmarks that community institutions have achieved around environmental management issues for a particular site. This includes stakeholder group involvement, transparency of decision-making, conflict management, and basic conservation information needs.	1997	8	9
	1998	15	15
	1999	18	18
	2000 (T)	20	
	2001	22	
	2002	*	
Comments: Governance refers to the decision-making processes for managing and conserving key natural resources and the environment. PROARCA is building a base of experience and capacity which permits governments and resource users to complete a long-term iterative learning process of planning and doing.			
(*) USAID will develop targets for FY2002 for this indicator (or a substitute indicator) during design of the new strategy for 2002-2006.			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased Effectiveness in Regional Stewardship of the Environment and Key Natural Resources in Target Areas			
Objective ID: 596-002-01			
Approved: 06/21/95		Country/Organization: USAID Central America Regional	
Result Name:			
Indicator:			
Unit of Measure:	Year	Planned	Actual
Source:			
Indicator/Description:			
Comments:			

Text for SO c

Country/Organization: USAID Central American Programs

Objective ID: 596-003-01

Objective Name: Enhanced Central American capacity to respond to the HIV/AIDS crisis

Self Assessment: On Track

Self Assessment Narrative: Data at the Special Objective (SpO) level are only available every other year, but there are strong indications from intermediate (IR) and lower level result measurements that the activity is on track, meeting or exceeding its targets. The AIDS Policy Environment Score, an SpO level indicator, already exceeded the end-of-strategy target by mid-project and a new more ambitious target has been set for 2000.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: 4.4 HIV/AIDS

(please select only one)

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:

(select as many as you require)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets | <input type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Agricultural Development/Food Security |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions | <input type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Access to Education/Girl's Education |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Higher Education/Sustainable Development | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.4 HIV/AIDS | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.1 Global Climate Change | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.2 Biological Diversity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.5 Natural Resource Management | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.1 Responsive Assist Mechanisms Developed | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand |

Link to U.S. National Interests: Global Issues: Environment, Population, Health

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Health

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Population

Summary of the SO:

HIV/AIDS continues to be a growing problem in Central America as it spreads along the highways and industrial corridors. The North Coast of Honduras still has the highest infection rates in the general adult population. Recent projections indicate that Guatemala's national infection rate could possibly exceed Honduras' before 2010. The Central American epidemic continues to expand primarily through sexual behavior with multiple partners, with youth and men disproportionately affected. The economically productive age group of 15-49 years has been the most affected.

Mobilization of populations increases the social contexts that make certain groups particularly vulnerable to HIV infection and the Mesoamerican Isthmus has historically high levels of cross-border movement. A recent International Office of Migration document estimated that in 1997, 17% of the population of Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and El Salvador was resident in the United States. The unstable economic environment provoked by Hurricane Mitch has increased this mobilization. Men travel and leave their families behind; migration of women and children through the isthmus, Mexico and to the United States has also increased. These challenges require a regional response. While there is greater awareness of HIV/AIDS, it is still not a high-profile problem for many senior level decision-makers. For example, many Hondurans do not realize that HIV/AIDS is the second leading cause of death in women of reproductive age. This results in a lack of high-level commitment to integrate HIV/AIDS prevention into ongoing policy and programmatic activities.

The HIV/AIDS special objective's (SpO) seeks to strengthen Central American capacities to respond to the HIV/AIDS crisis. The SpO is supported by three key intermediate results: 1) Improve regional policy environment by strengthening policy formulation through sound research and information dissemination, developing a cadre of public and private leaders who actively support effective policies and programs, and formulate public sector reforms responsive to the HIV/AIDS challenges; 2) Improve NGO capacity by developing their programmatic and management skills and structures, establishing effective linkages among NGOs providing HIV/AIDS prevention services, and promoting the implementation of supportive HIV/AIDS policies; and 3) Safer sex practices by assisting in efforts to increase consistent and correct condom use, especially among high-risk groups, and by supporting strategies to make condoms more affordable and widely available. Primary beneficiaries are Central Americans at risk of infection of HIV/STDs.

Key Results:

Under the Policy Component (IR1), 32 positive policy changes have been achieved, far exceeding the 2000 target of 20 and thus contributing very favorably to an improved policy environment. The NGO component (IR2) has developed a strong consultant regional network providing technical services evidencing an enhanced regional technical capacity to guide a regional response to the HIV/AIDS situation in the region. The number of person/days of technical assistance provided by Central Americans themselves exceeded the planned 800 person/days by 78%. Under the Condom Social Marketing (CSM) Component (IR3), condom sales, now an IR3 indicator, have increased by 176% since 1998. In part this is due to a more aggressive marketing campaign promoting the use of condoms and increasing the percent of outlets in high-risk urban areas carrying affordable condoms. In next year's R4, USAID will be reporting on two SpO-level indicators: the AIDS policy environment score (PES); and percent

of NGOs that use a systematic approach (SAS) to HIV/AIDS. At the IR level, we will report on (IR1) Positive policy changes enacted and (IR3) Percent of outlets in high risk urban areas carrying affordable condoms.

Performance and Prospects:

Performance in the past year continued to exceed expectations for the Policy and NGO activities. The CSM Component, following a realignment based on lessons learned, is also making major achievements. Foremost among the policy changes is the formal ratification of National HIV/AIDS Strategic Plans in Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama. According to UNAIDS no other region can match this accomplishment. Other positive changes include new HIV/AIDS legislation in Honduras and Panama and the development of bylaws for previously passed legislation in Nicaragua. The process of developing these plans has involved people living with HIV/AIDS and other socially stigmatized groups. Additionally, the Policy and NGO Components have been developing leaders and helping organize regional coalitions. Other achievements include the formation of a Business Council for HIV/AIDS and a labor/management consortium in Panama, support from a regional labor council, and the formation of a regional media network for HIV/AIDS.

USAID in collaboration with UNAIDS and the Mexican National Institute of Health assisted in the development of an initiative to prevent HIV transmission in mobile populations that cross borders. The initiative included the participation of the national AIDS programs and Mexican and Central American NGOs. Partly as a result of this effort, in June 1999, the UNAIDS' Program Coordinating Board designated the Caribbean and Central America as priorities for regional support. The mobile population's initiative received formal support from the recent ministerial-level Central American Health Sector meeting and is on the agenda for the 2000 presidential-level Tuxtla-Guiterrez meeting for cooperation between Mexico and Central America.

In response to a mid-program review, the NGO Component is focusing its technical and administrative strengthening activities on 15 NGOs to enhance the sustainability and quality of activities. A baseline assessment of these 15 NGOs helped them establish the targets for May 2000 that 93% would meet the criteria for the systematic approach to HIV interventions and 87% would meet the criteria for management and financial sustainability. The NGO Component has maintained involvement by the larger community of HIV/AIDS NGOs. A network of seven Information Centers coordinate activities and disseminate updated and accurate information about HIV/AIDS in collaboration with government institutions, students and NGOs. Other activities involving the larger NGO network include 21 small grants and the Acción SIDA community prioritizing and planning process (with its own small grants) in El Salvador and Guatemala. This process is key to developing the skills necessary for strategic alliance-building required for success, while modeling innovative interventions using a systematic program planning-approach for behavior change.

The CSM Component underwent realignment in consultation with AID/W and bilateral missions to emphasize targeted interventions for behavior change among high-risk groups, thereby bringing the strategy more closely in line with new USAID HIV/AIDS prevention guidelines. This involved revising marketing campaigns and changing distribution networks to focus on

nontraditional sales points in order to reach high-risk groups. Given the realignment, new sales targets are being set for non traditional sales points in high-risk urban areas to be congruent with the realignment. CSM geographic coverage will extend to Panama and southern Mexico in 2000.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

Following recommendations from the mid-project review, the Policy and NGO Components have prepared a proposal for an extension that will focus more heavily on regional issues and mobile populations that cross borders. This modification will integrate the policy and NGO components for effective advocacy programs through information sharing and dissemination; and regional networking among NGOs, policy leaders, business and labor groups, and the media. The CSM Component has already been amended to respond to new agency guidelines and lessons learned, both regionally and worldwide on HIV/AIDS prevention. Lessons learned are being incorporated into the new 2002-2006 Regional Strategy, now in its design phase.

Other Donor Programs:

The demise of the WHO Global Programme on AIDS (GPA) left a funding and coordination gap in the region. UNAIDS has taken up much of the slack in the area of technical coordination, but it does not have the level of program resources that were available through the GPA. The Dutch, the only other truly regional donor, channel most of their support through a Costa Rican NGO. The Nordic Countries are providing approximately \$3.6 million dollars over three years to support programs in Guatemala, Nicaragua, El Salvador and Honduras. The GTZ and Doctors without Borders have also been active in some countries. Japan (under the Common Agenda) and Spain are considering support for a regional initiative to prevent HIV among mobile populations with USAID. USAID is the leading donor in this sector and coordinates with other donors both directly and through the country theme groups and the national strategic planning processes.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

Grantees are the Academy for Educational Development (Policy Dialogue and NGO Strengthening Activities) and Population Services International (Condom Social Marketing).

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Enhanced Central American capacity to respond to the HIV/AIDS crisis			
Objective ID: 596-003-01			
Approved: 3/13/1997		Country/Organization: USAID Central American Programs	
Result Name: IR1: Improved Regional Policy Environment to Support HIV/AIDS Policies and Programs in Central America			
Indicator: IR1.1: Positive policy changes enacted			
Unit of Measure: Net number of policy changes (cumulative)	Year	Planned	Actual
	1996 (B)		N/A
Source: PASCA Legal/Regulatory policy matrix	1997	2 positive changes	9
Indicator/Description: "Policy" refers to a "course of action" evidenced in laws (including related regulations and enforcement mechanisms), formally documented directives and guidelines (such as decrees that exist on a regional, national or local level within the private or public sectors), and actual practices and measures with respect to HIV/AIDS. A "positive change enacted" refers to constitutional provisions, legislation, implementing rules and regulations, judicial decisions, executive orders, ministerial level decrees and other measures of a regulatory nature; formal standards and guidelines for public sector services; standards of practice in professional fields; official goals and plan programs; statements and other expressions of government position which effectively determine direction and course of action, and widespread practices of service providers that effectively govern service delivery and access, and which favor a positive environment for HIV/AIDS prevention. The changes could be the addition of a favorable policy or a deletion or modification of an unfavorable one.	1998	4 positive changes	16
	1999	13 positive changes	32
	2000 (T)	38 positive changes	
	2001	42 positive changes	
	2002	46 positive changes	
Comments: By the end of 1999, the year 2000 target was surpassed. We are reviewing this indicator and may redefine it to emphasize the more important changes. The targets for the extension phase (2000-2002) are being discussed with our partners.			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Enhanced Central American capacity to respond to the HIV/AIDS crisis			
Objective ID: 596-003-01			
Approved: 3/13/1997		Country/Organization: USAID Central American Programs	
Result Name: IR2: Improved NGO Capacity to Deliver HIV/AIDS Prevention Programs			
Indicator: IR2.1.1: Number of person /days of technical assistance/training provided by Central American consultants during programmed activities (cumulative)			
Unit of Measure: Number of person/days of TA	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: PASCA	1997 (B)	50	61
Indicator/Description: This indicator is defined as the number of person/days of technical assistance/training provided by Central American consultants during programmed activities.	1998	280	521.5
	1999	800	1,427
	2000	1,600	
	2001	2,100	
	2002 (T)	2,600	
Comments: The targets for 2001 and 2002 are under discussion with our partners since the nature of the TA will change in the extension phase.			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Enhanced Central American capacity to respond to the HIV/AIDS crisis			
Objective ID: 596-003-01			
Approved: 3/13/1997		Country/Organization: USAID Central American Programs	
Result Name: IR3: Establish an Effective Regional HIV/AIDS Condom Social Marketing Program			
Indicator: IR3.1: Percent of outlets in high-risk urban areas carrying affordable condoms			
Unit of Measure: Percent	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: PASMO Project records of distribution surveys	1999		
Indicator/Description: This indicator is defined as the percent of outlets in high-risk urban areas that carry affordable condoms. A high-risk urban area is defined as an area where the members of the target populations live or tend to frequent. To “carry” is defined as a retail outlet having affordable condoms for sale to the general public. An “affordable” condom is defined as a consumer price less than 1% of GDP for 100 condoms. For internal purposes, this indicator will be tracked by type of outlet, country, and department. These data will be collected through special surveys.	(Baseline)		
	Guatemala	--	34
	Costa Rica	--	44
	El Salvador	--	33
	Nicaragua	--	29
	Honduras	--	28
	Panama	--	32
	2000		
	Guatemala	37	
	Costa Rica	46	
	El Salvador	36	
	Nicaragua	33	
	Honduras	31	
Panama	39		
Comments: This IR is new to this year's R-4 due to the CSM realignment.			
Although it would be possible to aggregate the data into a simple numerical average, all countries are not of equal importance, size or number of sites sampled. A simple average would not present an accurate picture of what was going on. Furthermore, by presenting the data by country, we can readily see where progress is happening and where corrective actions may be necessary.	2001		
	Guatemala	41	
	Costa Rica	48	
	El Salvador	40	
	Nicaragua	38	
	Honduras	34	
	Panama	39	
	2002		
	Guatemala	45	
	Costa Rica	50	
	El Salvador	44	
	Nicaragua	44	
	Honduras	39	
	Panama	45	
	2003 (T)		
	Guatemala	50	
	Costa Rica	53	
	El Salvador	50	
Nicaragua	50		
Honduras	45		
Panama	51		

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Enhanced Central American capacity to respond to the HIV/AIDS crisis			
Objective ID: 596-003-01			
Approved: 3/13/1997		Country/Organization: USAID Central American Programs	
Result Name: IR3: Establish an effective regional HIV/AIDS Condom Social Marketing Program			
Indicator: IR3.1.2: Annual sales of project branded condoms			
Unit of Measure: Number of project branded condoms sold (invoiced)	Year	Planned	Actual
	1997 (B)	2.6 m	0.2 m
Source: PASMO MIS	1998	9.0 m	0.7 m
Indicator/Description: This indicator is defined as the number of condoms sold in the region that are marketed under the project's condom brand. A condom is considered "sold" when it has been invoiced as such by the principal importing distributor. The Project region includes Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Belize.	1999	2.5 m	1.9 m
	2000	5.4 m	
	2001	6.9 m	
	2002	8.2 m	
	2003 (T)	10.4 m	
Comments: The CSM Component underwent a realignment in consultation with AID/W and bilateral missions to emphasize targeted interventions for high-risk groups, thereby bringing the strategy more closely in line with new USAID HIV prevention guidelines. This involved revising marketing campaigns and changing distribution networks to focus on nontraditional sales points in order to reach high-risk groups. Given the realignment, new sales targets have been set for non-traditional sales points in high-risk urban areas and the indicator moved to LLR. CSM geographic coverage will extend to Panama and southern Mexico in 2000. New targets were set on the assumptions that VIVE would be launched in: Costa Rica in October 1999; Panamá in December 1999 and Mexico in January 2000.			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Enhanced Central American capacity to respond to the HIV/AIDS crisis			
Objective ID: 596-003-01			
Approved: 3/13/1997		Country/Organization: USAID Central America Regional	
Result Name:			
Indicator:			
Unit of Measure:	Year	Planned	Actual
Source:			
Indicator/Description:			
Comments:			

Text for SO d

Country/Organization: USAID/Central American Programs

Objective ID: 596-004-01

Objective Name: Improved Regional Capacity to Mitigate Transnational Effects of Disasters

Self Assessment: On Track

Self Assessment Narrative: This Special Objective (SpO) is on track overall. A slower than expected start-up caused a two-month delay in developing a work plan for IR1, a framework for transnational watershed management. However, this has been overcome. Now that the program coordinator is on board and the conditions precedent have been met, indications are that the project is catching up to its original implementation schedule. The other two IRs, regional guidelines to reduce road vulnerability and Costa Rican education system capacity upgraded are on track. Startup activities in both IRs have been advancing as planned.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:

(please select only one)

6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:

(select as many as you require)

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets | <input type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Ag Development/Food Security |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Access to Ed/Girl's Education |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Higher Ed/Sustainable Development | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.4 HIV/AIDS | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.1 Global Climate Change | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.2 Biological Diversity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5.5 Natural Resource Management | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.1 Responsive Assist Mechanisms Developed | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand |

Link to U.S. National Interests: Humanitarian Response

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Regional Stability

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Humanitarian Assistance

Summary of the SO:

A more sound approach to sustainable development that incorporates strategies, concepts and policies aimed at mitigating the effects of disasters across the region is the purpose of the Regional Mitch SpO. Grant assistance under the Regional SpO is helping the region better prepare itself to lessen the transnational effects of disasters. The two-year targeted program assists the region's Mitch affected countries improve their collective capacity to manage transnational watersheds, improved standards for roads, and improve education in Costa Rica due to Mitch related migration. Three intermediate results necessary to achieve the SpO are: 1) framework established for sound transnational watershed management; 2) regional guidelines and standards developed to reduce road network vulnerability to natural disasters; and 3) Costa Rican education system capacity upgraded in selected communities affected by Mitch related Nicaraguan migration.

Key Results:

USAID has begun work with the Secretariat for the Integration of Central America (SICA), USGS, and NOAA to put in place effective institutional arrangements for watershed management, joint watershed management and disaster mitigation planning, and establishing an information base and tools for decision making. Working with the Secretariat for Central American Economic Integration (SIECA), USAID is helping to strengthen a regional coordination mechanism focused on roadway vulnerability and development of an action plan to upgrade the road network. With USAID support, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the Costa Rican Ministry of Education have begun to upgrade education infrastructure, and initiate planning activities for the provision of teaching materials, teacher in-service training and adult literacy activities.

Performance and Prospects:

Operationally, this SpO has several elements. SICA began work in September 1999 on the establishment of the transnational watershed management framework that focuses on the Rio Lempa watershed, a hydrologic basin shared between Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador. SICA identified and hired a program coordinator for this activity in mid-December 1999. USAID transferred an additional \$2.0 million to USGS and NOAA (USGS \$0.9 million and NOAA \$1.1 million). In January and February both USGS and NOAA fielded technical teams to work with SICA on site selection for stream gages and flood early warning systems respectively. The counterpart within SICA is the Costa Rica-based Regional Committee for Hydrologic Resources (CRRH). Significant participation by the Regional Center for Natural Disaster Prevention in Central America (CEPRENAC) is also planned.

SIECA, and its Technical Secretariat for Transportation (COMITRAN), began the development of road network vulnerability studies. Beginning in early February, a consultant hired by SIECA has been developing the scopes of work for the five studies to be carried out: (a) roads maintenance manual; (b) construction specification manual; (c) standards for geometric designs; (d) limits to weights and dimensions of vehicles (in order to modify current Central American standards); and (e) standards for road signs (to be used to modify Central American Standards).

USAID modified the SpO in November 1999 to add the third result in response to Mitch-related migration in Costa Rica and for which an additional \$5 million was added. To implement the program, USAID signed an agreement with the IOM in December 1999 for \$4.930 million. In

addition, a part time local personal services contractor is being hired to monitor this third intermediate result from Costa Rica.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

A fourth intermediate result, strengthening regional policies that reduce energy system vulnerabilities to disaster, is under USAID/Washington review with an expected additional obligation of \$4.2 million in FY2000.

Other Donor Programs:

Major donors include Spain, Sweden, Japan and Germany.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

The Secretariat for the Integration of Central America (SICA), the Costa Rican-based Regional Committee for Hydrological Resources (CRRH), the Regional Center for Natural Disaster Prevention in Central America (CEPREDENAC), the Secretariat for Central American Economic Integration (SIECA), the Technical Secretariat for Transportation in Central America (COMITRAN), the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), the National Weather Service of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA/NWS), and the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Improved Regional Capacity to Mitigate Transnational Effects of Disasters			
Objective ID: 596-004-01			
Approved: May 1999		Country/Organization: USAID Central American Programs	
Result Name: IR1 Framework Developed for Sound Transnational Watershed Management			
Indicator: IR1.2 Joint Watershed Management and Disaster Mitigation Plan Developed			
Unit of Measure: Percent progress made toward completion of the plan	Year	Planned	Actual
	1999 (B)		0
Source: SICA quarterly reports	2000	50%	
Indicator/Description: A comprehensive transnational watershed management plan developed in a participatory manner. Over the two years of the program the indicator will measure percent progress toward completion of the plan.	2001	100%	
	2002 (T)	adopted	
Comments: Reference to 2002 means that by the first quarter of FY 2002, SICA will have completed the management plan, and it will have been adopted by SICA. The regional Mitch program runs through December 31, 2001.			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Improved Regional Capacity to Mitigate Transnational Effects of Disasters			
Objective ID: 596-004-01			
Approved: May 1999		Country/Organization: USAID Central American Programs	
Result Name: IR2 Regional Guidelines and Standards Developed to Reduce Road Network Vulnerability			
Indicator: IR 2.2 Assessment of road network completed, standards applied, and action plan completed			
Unit of Measure: Percent progress made toward completion of the plan	Year	Planned	Actual
	1999 (B)		0
Source: SIECA quarterly reports	2000	25%	
Indicator/Description: This indicator captures the implementation of five studies which provide the basis for (a) improving regional road standards which the IR will seek to have applied in the region and (b) a regional meeting that will be the basis for the development of an action plan. The indicator measures progress toward the completion of the action plan.	2001	75%	
	2002 (T)	100%	
Comments: Reference to 2002 means that by the first quarter of FY 2002, SIECA will have (a) completed the five studies, (b) disseminated the new standards, and (c) convened a regional meeting that will have led to the development of an action plan document. The regional Mitch program runs through December 31, 2001.			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Improved Regional Capacity to Mitigate Transnational Effects of Disasters			
Objective ID: 596-004-01			
Approved: May 1999		Country/Organization: USAID Central American Programs	
Result Name: IR 3 Costa Rican Education System Capacity Upgraded in Selected Communities			
Indicator: IR 3.1 Education infrastructure constructed/rehabilitated (classrooms)			
Unit of Measure: Number of classrooms built/rehabilitated	Year	Planned	Actual
	1999 (B)		0
Source: IOM quarterly reports	2000	200	
Indicator/Description: This indicator measures the number of classrooms constructed or rehabilitated in response to the increased demand caused by Mitch-related migration.	2001 (T)	225	
Comments: This activity is expected to end by September 30, 2001.			

R4 Part III: Resource Request

A. Program Budget Request

SOs/SpOs	Account	FY 2000 Planned (\$M)	FY 2001 Request (\$M)	FY 2002 Request (\$M)
SO1 Increase Central American Participation in Global Markets	DA	3,200	3,200	3,200
SO2 Effective Regional Stewardship of the Environment and Key Natural Resources	DA	5,000	7,000	6,500
SO3 Enhanced Central American Capacity to Respond to the HIV/AIDS Crisis	DA	3,150	3,700	3,500
SO4 Improved Regional Capacity to Mitigate Transnational Effects of Disasters	CACEDRF	9,200	0	0
Sub-Totals	DA CACEDRF	11,350 9,200	13,900 0	13,200 0
TOTAL*		20,550	13,900	13,200

• Total includes Global Field Support

Central America has been designated a Global Climate Change (GCC) priority area. The \$1 million cut from the planned FY 2000 level under the Regional Environmental program will affect USAID's leadership role in implementing GCC activities within the Central America region. We appreciate LAC's effort to restore the full amount in FY 2001 and to maintain this level in FY 2002.

Funds assigned under the HIV/AIDS program for FY 2000 will allow USAID to increase participation of two closeout countries (Belize and Costa Rica) into the regional response being developed to address the vulnerability of mobile populations to HIV/AIDS. The request levels for FY 2001 and FY 2002 should be sufficient to meet planned performance.

The planned \$9.2 million in FY 2000 for the regional Mitch Special Objective will fund two new intermediate results. The first (IR3), a \$5 million program, began in January 2000 to assist Costa Rica upgrade the capacity of its educational system in selected communities affected by Mitch related Nicaraguan migration. The second (IR4), a \$4.2 million effort, will reduce energy system vulnerabilities to disaster.

The Environmental and HIV/AIDS program pipelines fall within the Agency forward funding guidelines. Trade and regional Mitch SOs pipelines remain high. However, projected

expenditures during the current fiscal year should bring these SOs into compliance. Mitch activities started in late FY 1999 and it is expected that implementation rates will increase significantly and rapidly burn down the pipeline.

USAID is developing a new Regional Strategic Plan for the period 2002-2006. New activities will be designed. To further USAID's strategic objectives in the areas of Trade, Environment, and HIV/AIDS, new indicators and targets will be established. Sufficient funding in FY 2001 will be key to a smooth transition process from the old strategy to the new one, with adequate funding requested for FY 2002.

B. Summary Field Support

In FY 2000, USAID/G-CAP will transfer a total of \$60,000 to Global for field support activities under the HIV/AIDS program for monitoring and evaluation purposes and provide share funding for technical support to Belize's national reproductive health surveys, which will include an HIV/AIDS component. In FYs 2001 and 2002, we will transfer \$350,000 each year to Global to support our HIV/AIDS program.

Accessing Global Bureau Services Through Field Support and Buy-Ins

Objective Name	Field Support and Buy-Ins: Activity Title & Number	Priority *	Duration	Estimated Funding (\$000)			
				FY 2001		FY 2002	
				Obligated by:		Obligated by:	
				Operating Unit	Global Bureau	Operating Unit	Global Bureau
SO 3: Enhanced Central American Capacity to Respond to the HIV/AIDS Crisis	936-3083.02 Measures II (Monitoring & Evaluation)	Medium-High	7 years (1996-2002)		25		50
SO 3: Enhanced Central American Capacity to Respond to the HIV/AIDS Crisis	936-5970.02 Technical Assistance in AIDS & CS (CDC)	High	6 years (1997-2002)		325		300
GRAND TOTAL.....				0	350	0	350

* For Priorities use high, medium-high, medium, medium-low, low

Program, Workforce and OE

(in a separate folder named Country02R2b_data; enter data and print separately)

FY 2000 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2000

Program/Country: Central America

Approp: DA/CSD

Scenario:

S.O. # , Title		FY 2000 Request												Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2000
	Bilateral/Field Spt	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ	D/G		
SO 1: Increase Central American Participation in Global Markets															
	Bilateral	3,200		3,200				0						5,651	3,571
	Field Spt	0													0
		3,200	0	3,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,651	3,571
SO 2: Effective Regional Stewardship of the Environment and Key Natural Resources															
	Bilateral	5,000										5,000		8,134	6,814
	Field Spt	0													
		5,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,000	0	8,134	6,814
SO 3: Enhanced Central American Capacity to Respond to the HIV/AIDS Crisis															
	Bilateral	3,090								3,090				5,000	3,293
	Field Spt	60								60				365	320
		3,150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,150	0	0	0	5,365	3,613
SO 4: Improved Regional Capacity to Mitigate Transnational Effects of Disasters															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
	Bilateral														
	Field Spt														
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral		11,290	0	3,200	0	0	0	0	0	3,090	0	5,000	0	18,785	13,678
Total Field Support		60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	0	0	0	365	320
TOTAL PROGRAM		11,350	0	3,200	0	0	0	0	0	3,150	0	5,000	0	19,150	13,998

FY 2000 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	3,200
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	3,150
Environment	5,000
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2000 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	8,200
Dev. Assist ICASS	
Dev. Assist Total:	8,200
CSD Program	3,150
CSD ICASS	
CSD Total:	3,150

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account. (**) Health Promotion is normally funded from the CSD Account, although amounts for Victims of War/Victims of Torture are funded from the DA/DFA Account

FY 2000 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2000 Program/Country: Central America
 Approp: CACEDRF
 Scenario:

S.O. # , Title		FY 2000 Request												Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2002
	Bilateral/Field Spt	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ	D/G		
SO 1: Increase Central American Participation in Global Markets															
	Bilateral	0						0							0
	Field Spt	0													0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 2: Effective Regional Stewardship of the Environment and Key Natural Resources															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3: Enhanced Central American Capacity to Respond to the HIV/AIDS Crisis															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4: Improved Regional Capacity to Mitigate Transnational Effects of Disasters															
	Bilateral	9,200		9,200										3,500	8,200
	Field Spt	0													
		9,200	0	9,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,500	8,200
SO 5:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral		9,200	0	9,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,500	8,200
Total Field Support		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM		9,200	0	9,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,500	8,200

FY 2000 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	9,200
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2000 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	
Dev. Assist ICASS	
Dev. Assist Total:	0
CSD Program	0
CSD ICASS	
CSD Total:	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

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For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account. (**) Health Promotion is normally funded from the CSD Account, although amounts for Victims of War/Victims of Torture are funded from the DA/DFA Account

FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001 Program/Country: Central America
 Approp: DA/CSD
 Scenario:

S.O. #, Title															
FY 2001 Request															
	Bilateral/ Field Spt	Total	Agri- culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expendi- tures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2002
SO 1: Increase Central American Participation in Global Markets															
	Bilateral	3,200		3,200				0						4,400	2,371
	Field Spt	0												0	0
		3,200	0	3,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,400	2,371
SO 2: Effective Regional Stewardship of the Environment and Key Natural Resources															
	Bilateral	7,000										7,000		7,600	6,214
	Field Spt	0													
		7,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,000	0	7,600	6,214
SO 3: Enhanced Central American Capacity to Respond to the HIV/AIDS Crisis															
	Bilateral	3,385								3,385				4,435	2,243
	Field Spt	315								315				295	340
		3,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,700	0	0	0	4,730	2,583
SO 4: Improved Regional Capacity to Mitigate Transnational Effects of Disasters															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
	Bilateral	0													0
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
	Bilateral	0													0
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral		13,585	0	3,200	0	0	0	0	0	3,385	0	7,000	0	16,435	10,828
Total Field Support		315	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	315	0	0	0	295	340
TOTAL PROGRAM		13,900	0	3,200	0	0	0	0	0	3,700	0	7,000	0	16,730	11,168

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	3,200
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	3,700
Environment	7,000
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	10,200
Dev. Assist ICASS	
Dev. Assist Total:	10,200
CSD Program	3,700
CSD ICASS	
CSD Total:	3,700

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

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FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 Program/Country: Central America
 Approp: DA/CSD
 Scenario:

S.O. #, Title		FY 2002 Request												Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2002
	Bilateral/Field Spt	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ	D/G		
SO 1: Increase Central American Participation in Global Markets															
	Bilateral	3,200		3,200				0						2,785	2,786
	Field Spt	0												0	0
		3,200	0	3,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,785	2,786
SO 2: Effective Regional Stewardship of the Environment and Key Natural Resources															
	Bilateral	6,500										6,500		6,107	6,607
	Field Spt	0													
		6,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,500	0	6,107	6,607
SO 3: Enhanced Central American Capacity to Respond to the HIV/AIDS Crisis															
	Bilateral	3,150								3,150				3,000	2,393
	Field Spt	350								350				390	300
		3,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,500	0	0	0	3,390	2,693
SO 4: Improved Regional Capacity to Mitigate Transnational Effects of Disasters															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
	Bilateral	0													0
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral		12,850	0	3,200	0	0	0	0	0	3,150	0	6,500	0	11,892	11,786
Total Field Support		350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	350	0	0	0	390	300
TOTAL PROGRAM		13,200	0	3,200	0	0	0	0	0	3,500	0	6,500	0	12,282	12,086

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	3,200
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	3,500
Environ	6,500
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	9,700
Dev. Assist ICASS	
Dev. Assist Total:	9,700
CSD Program	3,500
CSD ICASS	
CSD Total:	3,500

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

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Supplemental Information Annexes

Environmental Impact

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE (22 CFR 216):

Plans for New or Amended Initial Environmental Examinations

An IEE will have to be developed for Mitch funded: ‘Strengthening Regional policies that reduce energy system vulnerabilities to disaster’, once program activities are defined.

Compliance with Initial Environmental Examinations and Environmental Assessments

The mission reviewed all strategic objectives and determined that all current activities are operating under approved IEE’s and Environmental Assessments. Activity managers have reviewed the activities that they supervise and confirmed that required mitigations and conditions of IEE’s and Environmental Assessments are being followed.

596-001-01 Increased Central American Participation in Global Markets		
Number and Title	PACD/AACD	IEE Number
596-0178 Project in Support of Central American Participation in the Regional Free Trade Area of the Americas (PROALCA)	9/30/2001	LAC-IEE-95-12

596-002-01 Increased Effectiveness in Regional Stewardship of the Environment and Key Natural Resources in Target Areas		
Number and Title	PACD/AACD	IEE Number
Central American Regional Environmental Project (PROARCA)	9/30/2001	LAC-IEE-95-24

596-003-01 Enhanced Central American Capacity to Respond to the HIV/AIDS Crisis		
Number and Title	PACD/AACD	IEE Number
596-0179 Central America Regional HIV/AIDS Project	09/30/2001	LAC-IEE-95-15

596-004-01 Improved Regional Capacity to Mitigate Transnational Effects of Disasters		
Number and Title	PACD/AACD	IEE Number

596-0181.10 Framework Established for Sound Transnational Watershed Management	12/31/2001	LAC-IEE-99-23
596-0181.20 Regional Guidelines and Standards Developed to Reduce Road Network Vulnerability to Natural Disasters in Central America	06/30/2001	LAC-IEE-99-23
596-0182 Upgrade the Capacity of the Costa Rican Education System in Selected Communities Affected by Mitch-Related Nicaraguan Migration	09/30/2001	LAC-IEE-00-02

Environmental guidelines were developed and approved by LAC BEO for PROARCA/COSTAS and PROARCA/CAPAS small grants programs. Funds will not be used to support commercial timber extraction or to procure equipment that could lead to deforestation.

Updated Framework Annex

596-001-01	596-002-01	596-003-01	596-004-01
INCREASED CENTRAL AMERICAN PARTICIPATION IN GLOBAL MARKETS	INCREASED EFFECTIVENESS IN REGIONAL STEWARDSHIP OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND KEY NATURAL RESOURCES IN TARGET AREAS	ENHANCED CENTRAL AMERICAN CAPACITY TO RESPOND TO THE HIV/AIDS CRISIS	IMPROVED REGIONAL CAPACITY TO MITIGATE TRANSNATIONAL EFFECTS OF DISASTERS
IR1: Improved Trade and Investment Policies	IR1: Improved Consolidation of the Central American Protected Areas (CAPAS) System	IR1: Improved Regional Policy Environment to Support HIV/AIDS Policies and Programs in Central America	IR1: Framework established for sound transnational watershed management
Status: exceeding	Status: exceeding	Status: exceeding	Status: On track
IR2: More Equitable and Better Functioning Labor Markets	IR2: Increased Local Stewardship of the Environment and Natural Resources in Target Areas	IR2: Improved NGO Capacity to Deliver HIV/AIDS Prevention Projects	IR2: Regional guidelines and standards developed to reduce road network vulnerability to natural disasters
Status: on track	Status: on track	Status: exceeding	Status: On track
IR3: Increased Private Investment in Energy and Telecommunications	IR3: Central American Environmental Policy Frameworks Harmonized and Strengthened	IR3: Effective Condom Social Marketing	IR2: Costa Rican education system capacity upgraded in selected communities affected by Mitch Nicaraguan Migration
Status: exceeding	Status: on track	Status: not meeting	Status: On track

Success Stories

INCREASED PARTICIPATION IN GLOBAL MARKETS – “Good Coffee and Good Telecommunications”

Guatemalan coffee growers are now directly benefiting from the latest advances in telecommunications. With the support of USAID, the National Coffee Growers Association signed an agreement with Reuters News Agency to provide association members with daily information on New York coffee prices. The new prices are transmitted instantaneously to producers through beepers every time the New York price changes. This technology is now reaching Guatemala faster because USAID/G-CAP has supported the dismantling of Guatemala's monopoly permitting private investors to enter the sector. In the last two years, private business has invested more than \$1 billion in the sector where fierce competition has sparked a race in all aspects of telecommunications services.

REGIONAL STEWARDSHIP OF THE ENVIRONMENT – “Port Honduras Day”

On February 25th, the Toledo Institute for Development and Environment along with USAID/CAP, celebrated the inauguration of the Port Honduras Marine Reserve in southern Belize. Local fishermen worked together with USAID and the Toledo Institute for Development and Environment for over three years to achieve this goal. The Prime Minister of Belize, Honorable Said Musa, attended this inauguration to officially declare February 25th “Port Honduras Day.”

HIV/AIDS -- "Recovering Lost Health and Dignity"

Luisa is a housewife and mother, and one of the many HIV-positive people in Panama that suffered the twin afflictions of social stigmatization and no medication. She was wasted from the disease and from having lost her husband and young child to AIDS. Joining with other HIV-positive people in Panama, Luisa made public demonstrations in the capital. At first she and the others wore hoods to protect their anonymity, but as they progressed they were emboldened and shed their hoods. With support from a sympathetic public, and assistance from the regional USAID HIV/AIDS Project, Panama's Social Security System decided that the benefits of early treatment outweighed the costs of medical complications. Today, Luisa and many other Panamanians are an important force in HIV awareness in Panama. But, more importantly, they are recovering their health, dignity, and lives.

Global Climate Change

I. Increased Participation in the UNFCCC

A. Increased Capacity to Meet Requirements of the UNFCCC

USAID/G-CAP increased the capacity of Central American nations to participate in the UNFCCC by providing training and technical assistance in the development and administration of jointly implemented activities to mitigate climate change.

PROARCA conducted two training events, one in Guatemala and another in Panama, for potential developers of jointly implemented emissions reduction. Training on the fundamentals of emissions reduction project development and implementation was provided to personnel from 45 institutions representing the NGO, private, and government sectors.

PROARCA provided technical assistance to the newly created Fundación Panameña de Servicios Ambientales (FUPASA). This hybrid private-government institution aims to facilitate the participation of Panama in climate mitigation activities. The technical assistance produced a draft executive decree for the creation of the National Commission for Environmental Services, proposed its administrative structure, and developed procedures for the review and registration of emissions reduction activities.

In the current year, USAID/G-CAP is collaborating with the Guatemala Development Foundation (FUNDESA) in the execution of a meeting between Central American and US institutions to identify mutually beneficial climate change mitigation opportunities. This collaboration entails an inventory of existing climate mitigation initiatives in Central America, and an analysis of legal and institutional framework relevant to investment decisions in environmental services within Central America.

II. Reduced Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Land Use, Forestry Activities, and Natural Resources Management

A. Land Use/Forest Management Activities

PROARCA has initiated activities to conserve forests in 610,209 hectares throughout Central America. Specific activities undertaken include the introduction of methods and capacity building for protected area management, financial planning, and ecotourism management. These services were provided for existing protected areas that have deficient management systems. By increasing management capacity and financial viability, USAID/G-CAP aims to transform Central America's "paper parks" into viable conservation units.

This contribution to climate change mitigation was achieved with resources destined for forest conservation and management activities. Thus, climate change mitigation occurred as a secondary benefit of forest conservation and management activities.

USAID/G-CAP has also undertaken activities to increase the value of climate-friendly land use practices such as the growing of shade coffee. These achievements are not captured by the climate change indicators.

Generally speaking, USAID/G-CAP's regional land use and forest management achievements related to climate change will continue to be ancillary to the mission's conservation objectives. This is necessary because USAID/G-CAP does not have resources explicitly assigned to climate change. However, the mission's PROARCA is teaming up with the Maya Biosphere Program to develop a forest-based carbon sequestration project in forest concessions within the Maya Biosphere. Through this project, USAID/G-CAP aims to increase the value added of forest concessions to ensure their economic viability.

B. Policy Advances

USAID/G-CAP played an essential role in developing and promoting legislation to declare ten protected areas in the Gulf of Fonseca coastal-marine ecosystem. These areas cover over 70,000 hectares of critical coastal marine systems vulnerable to climate change.

C. Institutional Capacity Strengthened

In addition to enhancing Panama's capacity to host climate mitigation projects and providing training on the development of jointly implemented activities, USAID/G-CAP supported training on sustainable forest management certification. Certified lumber products have greater market access and help reduce the profit margin between sustainable and conventional forestry practices. In resource poor situations, short-term returns to forest conservation are necessary to shift management practices away from more profitable practices such as clear cutting to climate and biodiversity friendly sustainable uses.

III. Other Climate Change Activities

USAID/G-CAP initiated activities in the Rio Lempa watershed to mitigate the impact of extreme climatic events. The Rio Lempa watershed is shared by El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. USAID/G-CAP is working with NOAA, the USGS, bi-lateral missions and SICA to install a river forecast system and a multinational watershed management plan that aim to mitigate the impacts floods and droughts on humans, infrastructure and resources base. The reduction of vulnerability is not captured in the indicator tables in this annex, but is of crucial importance to Central America.

FY99 Climate Change Reporting Guidance - Data Tables

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 1 - Background Information	
Country, Region, Office, or Program Reporting:	USAID/G-CAP
Name of person(s) completing tables:	Joao S. de Queiroz
GCC Contact 1:	
SO Team (including SO number):	SO 2.0: Increased Effectiveness in Regional Stewardship of the Environment and Key Natural Resources in
GCC Contact 2:	Roberto Morales
SO Team (including SO number):	SO 2.0: Increased Effectiveness in Regional Stewardship of the Environment and Key Natural Resources in
GCC Contact 3:	Carmen Aida Gonzalez
SO Team (including SO number):	SO 2.0: Increased Effectiveness in Regional Stewardship of the Environment and Key Natural Resources in
Contact Information (USG mail)	USAID/G-CAP
Address (1):	
Address (2):	Unit 3323
Street:	
City, Address Codes:	APO AA 34024
Telephone number:	
Fax number:	(502) 332-0523
Email address:	jqueiroz@usaid.gov
Other relevant information:	

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 3					
Result 1: Increased Participation in the UNFCCC					
Indicator 2: Increased capacity to meet requirements of the UNFCCC					
Categories		Types of Support Provided (mark with an "X" for each category)		List the Activities that Contribute to Each Capacity Building Category	SO Number for Activity
		Training	Technical Assistance		
Ex: Support for joint implementation activities		1	1	Provided training and assistance in the economic and financial evaluation of energy efficient projects for consideration in JI activities.	2.4
Monitoring and verifying GHG emissions					
Growth baselines for pegging GHG emissions to economic growth					
Development of emissions reduction targets and timetables					
Support for joint implementation activities		2	1	Provided training on development of JI project development. Technical Assistance to FUPASA on project review and certification procedures	2.0
Other (describe)					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Total number of points for Training/Technical Assistance:		2	1		

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 4													
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector													
Indicator 1: Area where USAID has initiated interventions to maintain or increase carbon stocks or reduce their rate of loss													
Indicator 2: Area where USAID has achieved on-the-ground impacts to preserve, increase, or reduce the rate of loss of carbon stocks													
PLEASE SEE BELOW for CODES and DEFINITIONS necessary to complete this table. USAID Activity Name	Location			The Site and USAID's Involvement						Additional information you may have (see codes below)	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity	
				Principal Activities (see codes below)	Indicator 1 Area where USAID has initiated activities (hectares)	Area where USAID has conserved carbon (hectares)							
	Predominant vegetation type (see codes below)	Indicator 2a	Predominant managed land type (see codes below)			Indicator 2b							
		Natural ecosystems				Managed lands							
PROARCA/CAPAS	Costa Rica	Costa Rica	Cabo Blanco	1	1000						2		
Justification for including site:			Biodiversity interest, conditions appropriate for development of economic activities -- ecotourism- that help pay for conservation										
PROARCA/CAPAS	Costa Rica	Costa Rica	Volcan Arenal	1	12000						2		
Justification for including site:			Biodiversity interest, high conservation potential, conditions right to set-up management system										
PROARCA/CAPAS	Guatemala	Guatemala	Laguna Lachua	1	17000						2		
Justification for including site:			Biodiversity interest, high conservation potential, conditions right to set-up management system										
PROARCA/CAPAS	Panama	Panama	Chagres N.P.	1	139000						2		
Justification for including site:			Panama Canal Watershed, Biodiversity interest, conditions appropriate for development of ecotourism activities that help pay for conservation										

PROARCA/CAPAS	Guatemala	Guatemala	Sierra Lacandon	1	203000						2	
Justification for including site:			Biodiversity interest, high conservation potential, conditions right to set-up management system, Complementary to Maya Biosphere Program									
PROARCA/CAPAS	Guatemala	Guatemala	Laguna del Tigre	1	46000						2	
Justification for including site:			Biodiversity interest, high conservation potential, conditions right to set-up management system, Complementary to Maya Biosphere Program									
PROARCA/CAPAS	Belize	Belize	Crooked Tree	1	16000						2	
Justification for including site:			Biodiversity interest, high conservation potential, conditions right to set-up management system									
PROARCA/CAPAS	Belize	Belize	Cockscomb	1	50000						2	
Justification for including site:			Area of ecological importance to coastal-marine livelihood systems. PROARCA/COSTAS facilitated declaration of site as protected area.									
PROARCA/CAPAS	El Salvador	El Salvador	Monte Cristo	1	2000						2	
Justification for including site:			Area of ecological importance to coastal-marine livelihood systems. PROARCA/COSTAS facilitated declaration of site as protected area.									
PROARCA/CAPAS	Nicaragua	Nicaragua	Volcan Masaya	1	5000						2	
Justification for including site:			Area of ecological importance to coastal-marine livelihood systems. PROARCA/COSTAS facilitated declaration of site as protected area.									
PROARCA/ COSTAS	Honduras	Golfo de Fonseca	Area de Manejo "Los Delgaditos"	1	4908						2	
Justification for including site:			Area of ecological importance to coastal-marine livelihood systems. PROARCA/COSTAS facilitated declaration of site as protected area.									
PROARCA/ COSTAS	Honduras	Golfo de Fonseca	Area de Manejo Berberia	1	5667						2	
Justification for including site:			Area of ecological importance to coastal-marine livelihood systems. PROARCA/COSTAS facilitated declaration of site as protected area.									
PROARCA/ COSTAS	Honduras	Golfo de Fonseca	Las Iguanas y Punta Condega	1	9019						2	
Justification for including site:			Area of ecological importance to coastal-marine livelihood systems. PROARCA/COSTAS facilitated declaration of site as protected area.									
PROARCA/ COSTAS	Honduras	Golfo de Fonseca	Area de Manejo San Lorenzo	1	23521						2	
Justification for including site:			Area of ecological importance to coastal-marine livelihood systems. PROARCA/COSTAS facilitated declaration of site as protected area.									
PROARCA/ COSTAS	Honduras	Golfo de Fonseca	Area de Manejo el Jicaro	1	9678						2	
Justification for including site:			Area of ecological importance to coastal-marine livelihood systems. PROARCA/COSTAS facilitated declaration of site as protected area.									
Total area (hectares):						Total area:			Total area:			

Table 4 Continued

TABLE 4												
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector												
Indicator 1: Area where USAID has initiated interventions to maintain or increase carbon stocks or reduce their rate of loss												
Indicator 2: Area where USAID has achieved on-the-ground impacts to preserve, increase, or reduce the rate of loss of carbon stocks												
PLEASE SEE BELOW for CODES and DEFINITIONS necessary to complete this table.	Location			The Site and USAID's Involvement						Additional information you may have (see codes below)	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
				Principal Activities (see codes below)	Indicator 1	Area where USAID has conserved carbon (hectares)						
	Area where USAID has initiated activities (hectares)	Predominant vegetation type (see codes below)	Indicator 2a		Predominant managed land type (see codes below)	Indicator 2b						
			Natural ecosystems			Managed lands						
USAID Activity Name	Country	Region, Province, or State	Site									
Justification for including site:				Site of Tapajos project was included on the basis of demonstrated progress in forest conservation and resulting carbon sequestration benefits.								
PROARCA/ COSTAS	Honduras	Golfo de Fonseca	Area de Manejo San Bernardo	1	10201						2	
PROARCA/ COSTAS	Honduras	Golfo de Fonseca	G. Fonseca Arquipelago National Park	1	3831						2	
PROARCA/ COSTAS	Honduras	Golfo de Fonsec a	Isla del Tigre	1	408						2	
PROARCA/ COSTAS	Honduras	Golfo de Fonseca	Cerro Guanacaure	1	1976						2	
Justification for including site:				Area of ecological importance to coastal-marine livelihood systems. PROARCA/COSTAS facilitated declaration of site as protected area.								
Total area (hectares):				610,209	Total area:		Total area:					

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 5							
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector							
Indicator 3: National/sub-national policy advances in the land use/forestry sector that contribute to the preservation or increase of carbon stocks and sinks, and to the avoidance of greenhouse gas emissions							
PLEASE SEE BELOW for DEFINITIONS necessary to complete this table.	Scope (N or S)	STEP 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	STEP 2: Policy Adoption	STEP 3: Imple- mentation and Enforcement	List Activities Contributing to Each Policy Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	N	2	1		Two studies completed on national protected areas law for the Environment Min., including recommendations for legal reform; revised National Protected Areas Law adopted, Min. Decree No. 1999/304.	3.1	TN-556-27
Facilitates improved land use planning							
Facilitates sustainable forest management							
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas							
Improves integrated coastal management			1		Provided technical assistance that led to law establishing 10 protected areas in the G. of Fonseca.	2	
Decreases agricultural subsidies or other perverse fiscal incentives that hinder sustainable forest management							
Corrects protective trade policies that devalue forest resources							
Clarifies and improves land and resource tenure							
Sub-total (number of policy steps achieved):		0	1	0			
Total (number of policy steps achieved):				1			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 6				
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector				
Indicator 5a: Increased Capacity to Address Global Climate Change Issues				
Number of institutions strengthened to address GCC issues		Names of Associations, NGOs, or other Institutions Strengthened	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: Number of NGOs	4	Friends of Nature Foundation, SITA, Sustainable Forests Unlimited	3.2	CN-23-222
Number of NGOs				
Number of Private Institutions	1	Fundación Panameña de Servicios Ambientales	2	
Number of Research/Educational Institutions				
Number of Public Institutions				
Total Number of Institutions Strengthened:	1			

Please fill in the **YELLOW** cells to complete the table.

Table 8					
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector					
Indicator 5b: Technical Capacity Strengthened through Workshops, Research, and/or Training Activities					
Category	Types of Support Provided (mark with an "X" for each category)		List the Activities that Contribute to Each Capacity Building Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
	Training	Technical Assistance			
Ex: Advancing sustainable forest management	1	1	Presentation of nursery & reforestation studies; US training on resource mgmt; env'l impact assessment law training; forest restoration & recovery workshop. TA for fire prevention.	3.3	CN-23-222
Advancing improved land use planning					
Advancing sustainable forest management	2	2	1. Two courses on forest certification for Central Americans. 2) identification of forest management units that may be certified at low additional cost;. 3)	2	
Advancing establishment and conservation of protected areas		1			
Advancing integrated coastal management	1		Workshop on coastal wetland management to Central Americans provided by PROARCA/COSTAS	2	
Advancing decreases in agricultural subsidies or other perverse fiscal incentives that hinder sustainable forest management					
Advancing the correction of protective trade policies that devalue forest resources					
Advancing the clarification and improvement of land and resource tenure					
Training on AIJ	Training to NGOs and government on AIJ development procedures	1	Supported two workshops on carbon sequestration project development procedures in Panama and Guatemala.	2	
Number of categories where training and technical assistance has been provided:		4	3		